

In the claims:

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61. (New) A method for trading non-scalar securities, said method comprising the steps of:
- a) assigning a first quantity of complex-valued currency to a first trader, said complex-values being expressed in polar coordinates and each comprising an absolute value V and a training parameter P, said V being a magnitude in a complex plane and said P being an angle in said complex plane;
 - b) monitoring trades made by said first trader; and
 - c) adjusting said training parameter P in response to said monitoring;
- wherein at least a portion of said steps are automatically carried out on a computer specifically modified to process complex-valued transactions comprising both real and imaginary dimensions wherein said imaginary dimensions are in units of $\sqrt{-1}$.
62. (New) The method of claim 61 wherein said training parameter is $\pi/2$ such that said currency has a purely imaginary value.
63. (New) The method of claim 61 wherein said training parameter is randomly set.
64. (New) The method of claim 61 wherein said first trader is kept in complete ignorance of the value of P.
65. (New) The method of claim 61 wherein said adjusting is in accordance with said trader's trading results.
66. (New) The method of claim 61 which further comprises the steps of:
- a) assigning a second quantity of said complex-valued currency to a second trader wherein the training parameter P of said second quantity is different than the training parameter P of said first quantity; and
 - b) measuring a risk management criteria associated with the trades of both traders.

67. (New) A system for trading non-scalar securities, said system comprising a computer specifically modified to process complex-valued transactions comprising both real and imaginary dimensions wherein said imaginary dimensions are in units of $\sqrt{-1}$, said computer further comprising means for carrying out the steps of:

- a) assigning a first quantity of complex-valued currency to a first trader, said complex-values being expressed in polar coordinates and each comprising an absolute value V and a training parameter P, said V being a magnitude in a complex plane and said P being an angle in said complex plane;
- b) monitoring trades made by said first trader;
- c) adjusting said training parameter P in response to said monitoring;
- d) assigning a second quantity of said complex-valued currency to a second trader wherein the training parameter P of said second quantity is different than the training parameter P of said first quantity: and
- e) measuring a risk management criteria associated with the trades of both traders.